



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

WILLIAMS v. COMMONWEALTH.

Jan. 12, 1911.

[69 S. E. 1031.]

1. Appeal and Error (§ 1092*)—Bills of Exception—Settlement—Practice.—Under Code Va. 1904, § 4050, providing that a party to a criminal case may except to an opinion of the court and tender a bill of exceptions, which the judge shall sign, etc., the correct practice is, to give notice that a point is intended to be saved at the time the ruling is made, and the bills of exception are prepared and signed later.

[Ed. Note.—For other cases, see Appeal and Error, Cent. Dig. §§ 2834-2861; Dec. Dig. § 1092.* 5 Va.-W. Va. Enc. Dig. 387.]

2. Intoxicating Liquors (§ 233*)—Prosecutions—Evidence—Admissibility.—In a prosecution for selling liquor by retail without a license, evidence that defendant had a federal retail license in the name of the partnership of which he was a member was admissible, under the principle that joint offenders may be prosecuted jointly or severally, and evidence of the guilt of both is admissible against either.

[Ed. Note.—For other cases, see Intoxicating Liquors, Cent. Dig. § 298½; Dec. Dig. § 233.* 14 Va.-W. Va. Enc. Dig. 588, 589.]

3. Indictment and Information (§ 124*)—Joint Offenders.—Joint offenders may be indicted and prosecuted either jointly or severally.

[Ed. Note.—For other cases, see Indictment and Information, Cent. Dig. §§ 327-333; Dec. Dig. § 124.* 4 Va.-W. Va. Enc. Dig. 50.]

4. Criminal Law (§ 385*)—Evidence—Competency.—As joint offenders may be indicted jointly or severally, evidence of the guilt of both is admissible against either.

[Ed. Note.—For other cases, see Criminal Law, Cent. Dig. § 865; Dec. Dig. § 385.* 4 Va.-W. Va. Enc. Dig. 308.]

5. Intoxicating Liquors (§ 236*)—Evidence—Sufficiency.—The possession of a federal retail liquor license, where there is no countervailing evidence or state license, will support a conviction for selling liquor by retail without a license, under Acts 1901-02, c. 516, making such a license evidence, and casting the burden on the accused of repelling its effect.

[Ed. Note.—For other cases, see Intoxicating Liquors, Cent. Dig. § 321; Dec. Dig. § 236.* 14 Va.-W. Va. Enc. Dig. 588, 589.]

Error to Circuit Court, Gloucester County.

John T. Williams was convicted of selling intoxicating liquors without a license, and he brings error. Affirmed.

J. N. Stubbs, for plaintiff in error.

The Attorney General, for the Commonwealth.

*For other cases see same topic and section NUMBER in Dec. Dig. & Am. Dig. Key No. Series & Rep'r Indexes.